



Unit 3 - Chapters 6-8
Turmoil in America



6.1 Notes

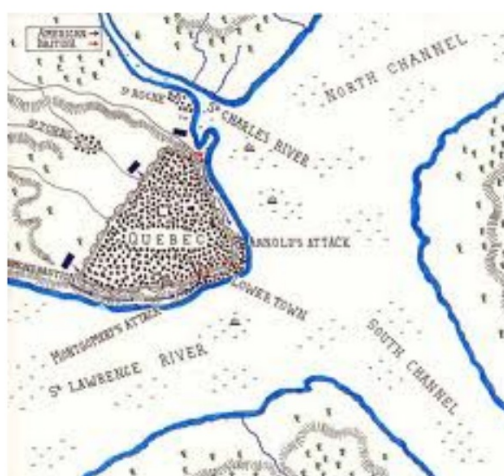
1. French colonization of Canada

-France was one of the latest countries to begin their efforts of imperialism, due to continuing wars and domestic conflict

* -Edict of Nantes was issued by the French crown in 1598, granting limited toleration to French Protestants and stopping religious wars

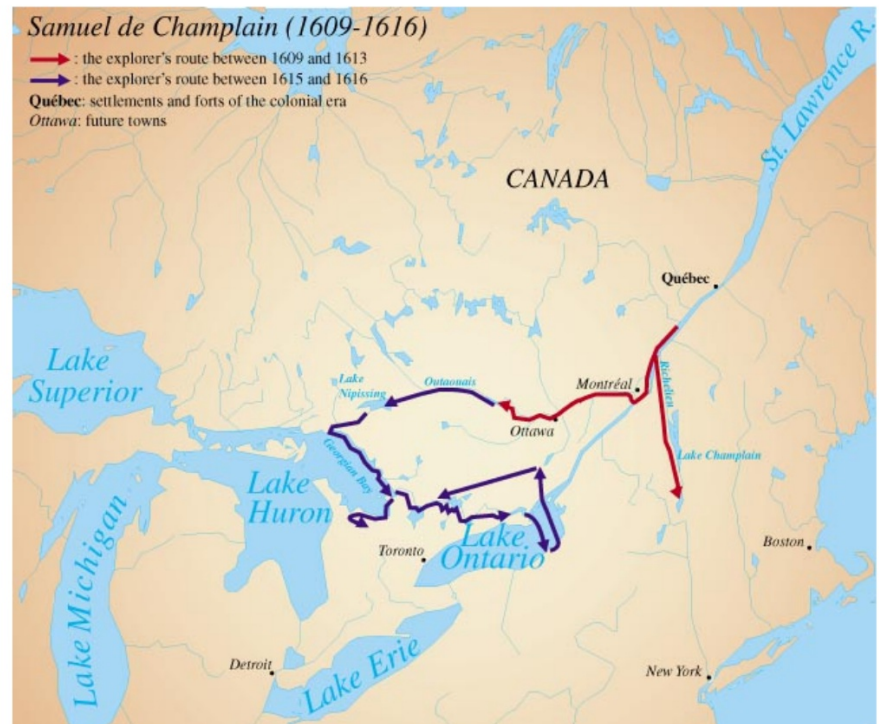
* -Quebec was established in 1608 as France's first colony in the New World

-strategic location on the St. Lawrence River in Canada



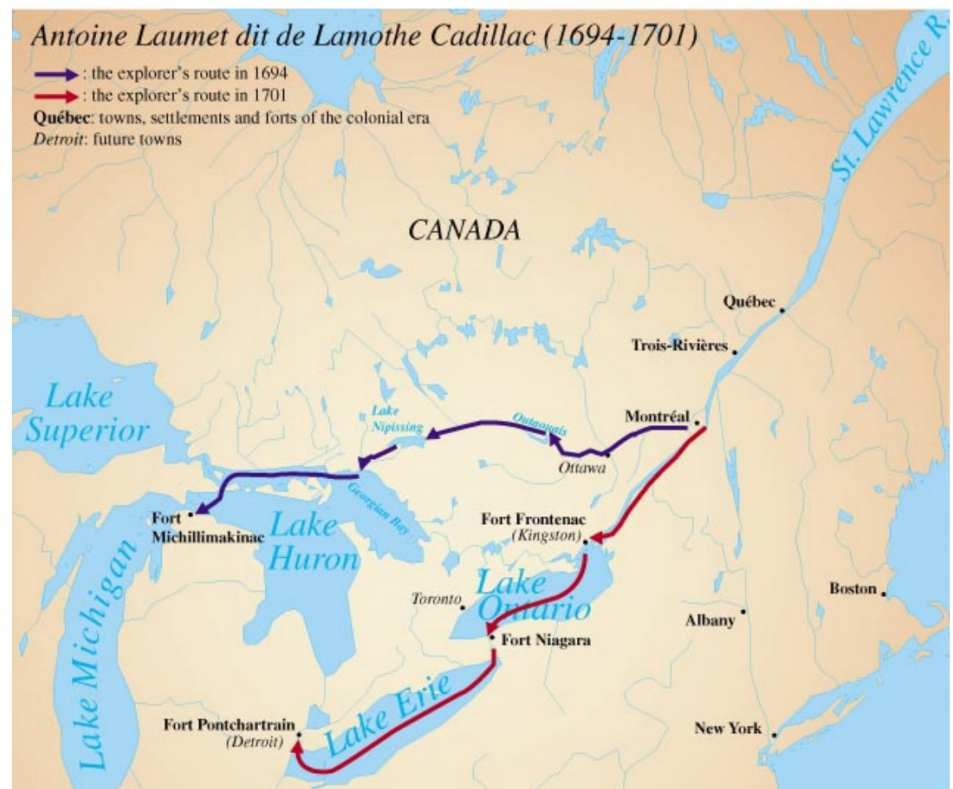
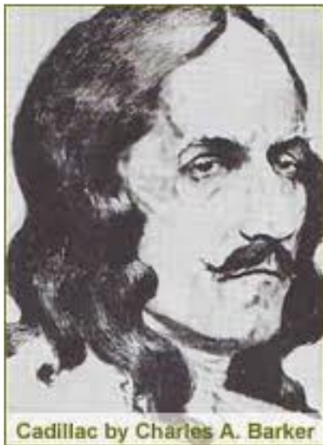
1. French colonization of Canada

- French colonization was led by Samuel de Champlain
 - built relations with the Huron Indians and helped them defeat the Iroquois in upper New York
 - Iroquois later built relations with the British, and hampered French colonization throughout the Ohio River valley
- French colonization was slow, as most peasants were too poor to afford the trip and Huguenots were not allowed to leave



2. New France expands

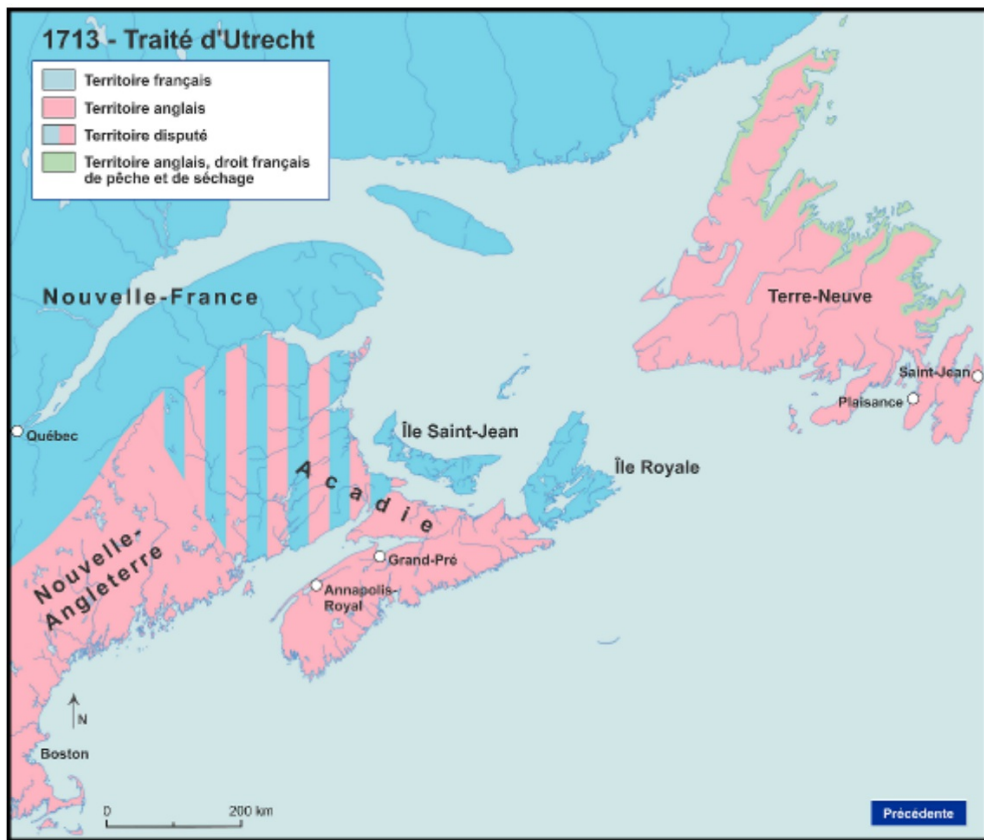
- population of Canada fanned out because of the beaver – Europeans wanted beaver-pelt hats as a symbol of high fashion and warmth
- French fur traders built posts throughout the New World
- French Catholic missionaries (Jesuits) worked to save the Indians from the horrible life of the fur trappers
- large French settlements were built to prevent the English from moving into the interior
 - *-EX: Detroit, founded by Antoine Cadillac
- *Louisiana was founded in 1682 by Rene-Robert de La Salle to prevent Spanish expansion into North America
- the French also built forts in modern Illinois – region provided a great amount of grain to trade to the West Indies and Europe





3. Clash of Empires

- King William's War and Queen Anne's War were fought between English colonists and French fur traders and Indian allies – neither side thought that America was important enough to send their armies
- the French were also helped by the Spanish – despite repeated attacks, the British forces were too strong, and were able to defeat the group
- Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713 to end French power – England took control of much of France's colonial claims, while also gaining limited trading rights with the Spanish colonies



North American colonization following the Treaty of Utrecht



4. War of Jenkins's Ear

- fought between Spanish and English, due to disagreements about smuggling
- war was mainly confined to the Caribbean Sea and Georgia, but was merged with fighting in the War of Austrian Succession – became known as King George's War in the New World
- colonists helped the British – took over the supposedly undefeatable French fortress at Louisbourg, which the British later handed back over to the French, much to the anger of the colonists who fought to take it
- Spain again allied itself with France, but they were again defeated

THE AUSTRIAN WAR OF SUCCESSION

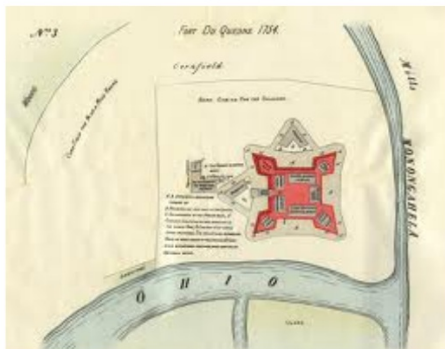




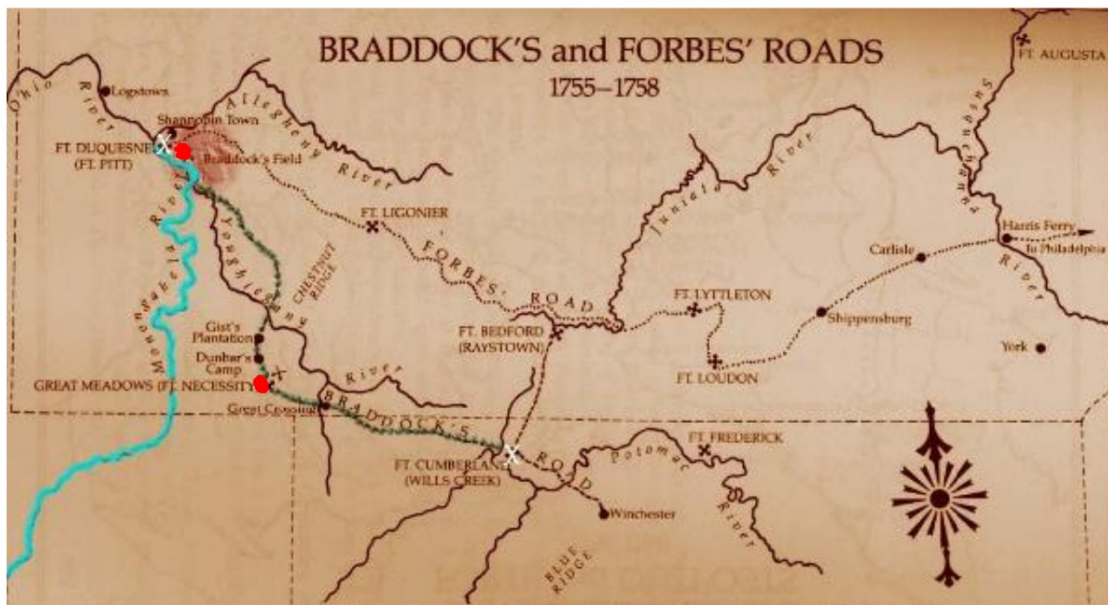
6.2 Notes

1. George Washington fights for England

- Spanish, British, and French all laid claims to the Ohio River valley (fertile land)
- Washington led about 150 Virginians into the region to gain control
 - the troops were able to kill the French leader of Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh) but didn't manage to keep power of their own base, Ft. Necessity
- in response to the French attacks on Washington, the English kicked French settlers out of Nova Scotia – they relocated to Louisiana ("Cajuns")



Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh, PA)



2. French and Indian War (4th of 9 world wars – see page 110)

- began with Washington's battle against the French

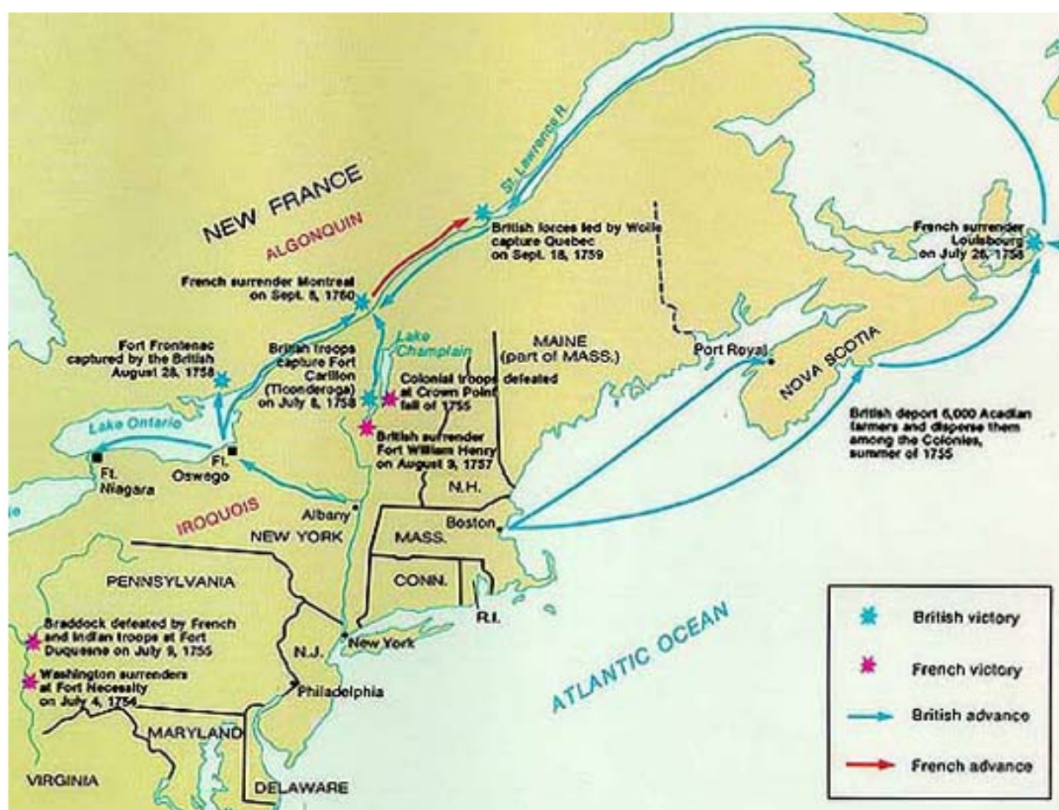
- was fought by England and Prussia VS. France, Spain, Austria, and Russia

- Americans were unified during the war, and provided volunteers and money to the war effort

- Britain organized an intercolonial congress in Albany, NY, in the hopes of keeping the Iroquois loyal, gaining greater colonial unity, and improving defenses against France

 - plan failed b/c, to colonies, it didn't provide enough independence, but to Britain, it provided too much

(French and Indian War)



3. Defeats for France

- British politician William Pitt organized attacks on New France at Quebec and Montreal
 - both sides had major losses of leaders and troops
- French colonies were destroyed by the losses – Treaty of Paris of 1763 gave Britain all of Canada in exchange for several sugar plantations in the Caribbean – French flags would never fly again over American soil
- France was also hit hard when they had to give Spain the Louisiana territory as compensation for Spain's losses in the war
- Britain became the world's leading naval power and a great power in America



Results of the French and Indian War - Treaty of Paris of 1763

4. Colonial restlessness

- colonists started considering independence, having experienced victory in war, while also seeing the myth of British invincibility shattered
- British were angry at the idea that Americans organized trade with enemies during the wars – they forbade all exports from New England and the middle colonies

5. Americans: people of destiny

-once the French were defeated, colonists roamed more freely, as they did not need the defenses of Britain

-Indians were in trouble when Spain was defeated in Florida – they could no longer manipulate the European powers against each other, since only Britain had power in America

-Ottawa chief Pontiac allied tribes against settlers in the Ohio River valley – the group won early battles, but whites cruelly retaliated (smallpox blankets)

-Americans wanted to move west – Parliament issued the Proclamation of 1763 in the hopes of prohibiting settlement west of the Appalachians while also solving problems with the Indians (colonists saw it as more oppression)

-British would not accept disobedience from colonists, setting the stage for the Revolutionary War

conflict

P

King George III



7.1 Notes

1. Deep roots of revolution

- while the war lasted eight years, people had revolutionary thoughts for over 150 years
 - essentially, the revolution started when people arrived
- over time, people felt they were different and more independent than Europeans, going so far as to refer to themselves as Americans

2. Mercantilism

- the idea that a country's wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver in its treasury – Britain used the idea to justify their control of colonies
- to build this wealth, a country had to export more than it imported, which created the need for colonies to supply the mother country with materials, supplies, and markets



3. Pros and Cons of Mercantilism

- Pros – weakly enforced, allowed for colonial monopolies (tobacco), provided Americans with a great deal of self-gov't, gave access to the world's strongest military
- Cons – American economy did not have the most favorable conditions, southern crops were preferred over northern crops, and British buyers could easily put planters into debt
- generally, the average American was better off than the average Englishman

4. Navigation Laws

- issued to enforce the demands of mercantilism by restricting commerce to and from the colonies to English vessels – laws kept money within the empire
- first passed in 1650 to prevent rival Dutch shippers from moving into the American carry trade
- later laws said European goods shipped to America had to first land in Britain to levy taxes; certain American products, such as tobacco, could only be shipped to Britain; and settlers were restricted in what they produced
- Parliament passed laws preventing the colonies from printing money or allowing weak bankruptcy practices that would defraud British merchants
- King George used the advisors in his Privy Council to veto colonial laws – even though it was rarely used, this was a MAJOR source of anger for colonists

5. Anger at George Grenville and acts of Parliament

- Britain was faced with a huge debt after the Seven Years' War – felt that the colonists should pay 1/3 of it, as the British army protected America
- British PM George Grenville ordered that the Navigation Laws be enforced
- Sugar Act of 1764 – increased tax on sugar imported from the West Indies
- Quartering Act of 1765 – required certain colonies to provide food and shelter for British troops
- Stamp Act of 1765 – passed to raise money for new military force – dictated that stamps, certifying payment of tax, be put on most legal and commercial documents



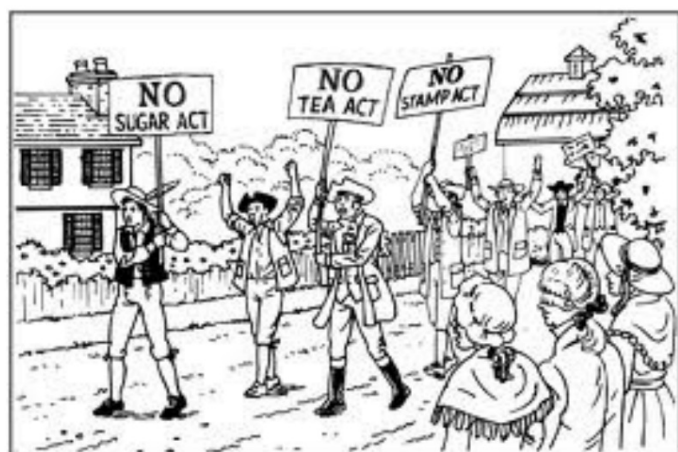
5. Anger at George Grenville and acts of Parliament

- violators of the acts were tried in admiralty courts, where they were guilty until proven innocent
- Grenville felt that the taxes were fair – he wanted colonists to pay their share
 - English citizens paid a much heavier tax, particularly from the Stamp Act

7.2 Notes

1. American reaction to acts of Parliament

- Americans felt unfairly taxed for an unnecessary army – the armies France and Pontiac, which threatened colonists, were already defeated
- Americans denied the right of Parliament to tax Americans, since there were no Americans seated in Parliament (“No taxation without representation!”)
- Grenville pushed the concept of virtual representation
 - idea that Parliament members represented ALL British subjects
 - Americans rejected the concept, primarily because they didn’t want representation, they wanted rebellion and revolution



2. Repeal of the Stamp Act

- 1765 – representatives from 9 colonies formed the Stamp Act Congress to discuss the Stamp Tax (another step toward intercolonial unity)
- some colonists agreed to boycott British supplies – Sons and Daughters of Liberty punished people who didn't follow the ban, going so far as to break into the homes of officials and rob them
- members of Parliament couldn't figure out why 7.5 million Brits had to pay heavy taxes to protect the colonies, while the colonists refused to pay
- 1766 – Stamp Act was repealed – Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which gave Parliament the right to pass laws for the colonies

THE REPEAL.

OR THE FUNERAL OF MISS AME - STAMP.



THE Head of this Print is the gentle Mr. Stamp, who is travelling in the Family Vault to his former Child, in a Coffin, with Arms spread, about 14 Months old. See Spence, who reads the Royal Service, is the Clerk in the Procession. After him follow Two Pillars of the Law, supporting Two Black Flags, on which are the usual Stamp, consisting of the White Salt and the Yellow, supposed to have been originally intended on the Flag of St. George. The expiring Motto of Stamp reads in polished, but the Price of the Stamp is changed to Five Farthings, which the

Judge explains; and the four Bachelors, which are pointed at, are the four companies to deliver Notice to the Ministry. The Clerk, Mr. Stamp, follows Mr. Stamp. Three Two more noble Personages, the celebrated Whig and Lord Grenville, after them Young Fox, with his Friends and Partners, Lord H. Two B. conclude the Procession. Upon the Four Great are two large Balls of Black Cloth and Straps intended from America. The satirical Song are repeated from the papers, some that is repeated, on the

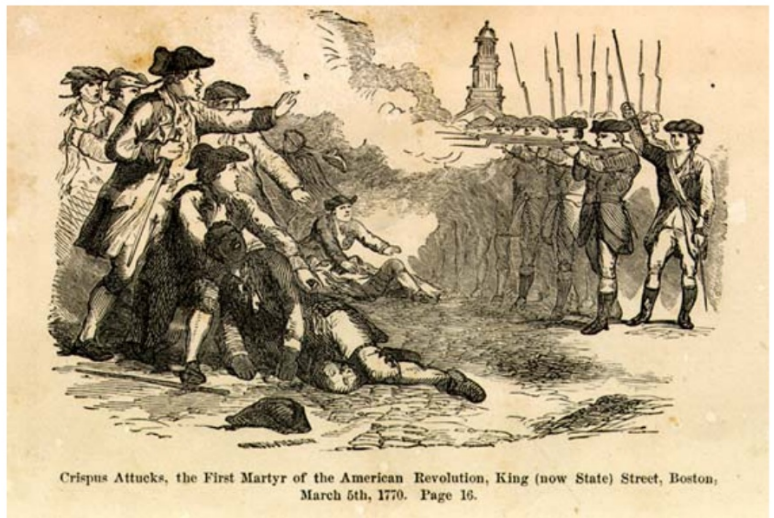
other Side of the River Thames, where, along the Shore, are Open Windmills for the Goods of different Manufacturing Towns and Shipping for America. In the River are three Fast-eye Ships, the Rochester, the Glasgow, and the Conway. Among the Goods Shipping etc. is a large Cabin, which is about open a House of St. Paul. This is bearing on board a Small Powder keg. There is another Boat near the Dock, with a large Cannon in it, and is ready to fire. The two Harbours Bunch, upon the Vault were Members both in the Rebellion of the Year 1714 and 1716.

3. Tea tax leads to “Massacre”

- 1767 – Townshend Acts were passed to put light taxes on white lead, paper, paint, and tea – people ignored the act by smuggling, forcing the British to send troops to America to enforce it
- 3/5/1770 – Boston – 60 townspeople harassed 10 British redcoats – the militia retaliated by wounding or killing 11 citizens, including the leader, a black freeman named Crispus Attucks
- Townshend Acts didn't create much revenue, so all taxes were repealed except tea



Charles Townshend, British Chancellor of the Exchequer (similar to Treasury Secretary), had the idea of taxing imported goods rather than taxing the colonists directly. The idea was not popular among the colonists.



4. Committees of Correspondance

-organized by Samuel Adams, a failed brewer, to spread propaganda and keep the fires of rebellion stoked throughout the colonies



5. Tea parties

- 1773 – British East India Company was facing bankruptcy, as they were in possession of 17 million pounds of unsold tea – British wanted to sell it to Americans, who were suspicious of a cheaper tea
- 12/16/1773 – colonists in Boston, dressed as Indians, dumped 342 chests of tea into the ocean – similar actions took place in Annapolis, Maryland
- reaction varied, from approval to outrage to disapproval





THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HARBOR.

7.3 Notes

1. Parliament passes the Intolerable Acts

-1774 – Parliament passed a series of repressive acts to punish the colonies

-Boston Port Act – Boston Harbor was closed until retribution was paid to BElCo

-also allowed British officials who killed colonists to be tried in Britain

-Massachusetts Government Act – revoked the charter of Massachusetts

-Quebec Act – guaranteed Catholicism to French-Canadians, permitted them to restore customs, and extended boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio River

-colonists saw their territory threatened

2. First Continental Congress

- met in September and October, 1774 to discuss problems
- did not necessarily want independence – drew up a list of grievances, which were ignored by Parliament
- developed a Declaration of Rights and agreed to meet the following year



3. “Shot Heard ‘Round the World’

- April 1775 – British commander in Boston sent troops to Lexington and Concord to capture Sam Adams and John Hancock and seize supplies
- MA Minutemen defended the area with guerrilla warfare and expert snipers





4. England's strengths and weaknesses

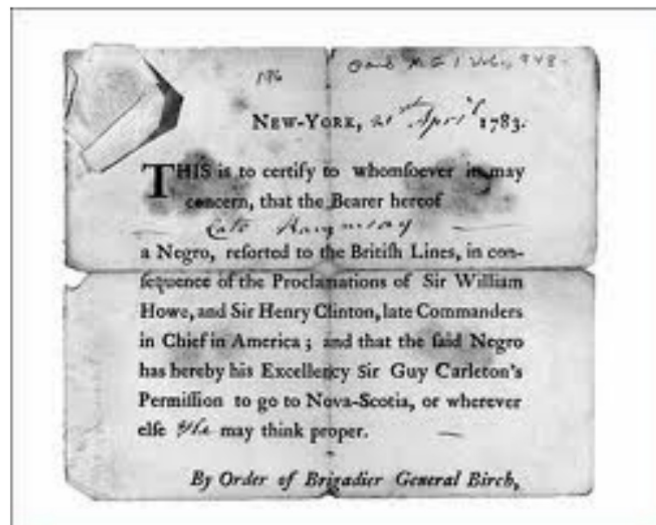
- PROS – larger army, the world's best navy, great wealth, and the support of Hessians (German mercenaries), American loyalists, and Indian tribes
- CONS – forced to deal with problems in Ireland, threats from France, weak political and military leadership, lack of a desire to fight from the army, scarcity of provisions, and the need to fight through a large territory

5. America's strengths and weaknesses

- PROS – great leaders in George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, indirect aid from the French (guns, supplies), excellent riflemen, and the moral advantage in fighting for a just cause
- CONS – a terrible lack of unity, sectional jealousy in appointments of leaders, and economic problems caused by inflation

6. Military conflict

- American army needed supplies and most soldiers had only very basic training
- blacks fought for both sides – Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, declared freedom for any slave who joined the British army



8.1 Notes

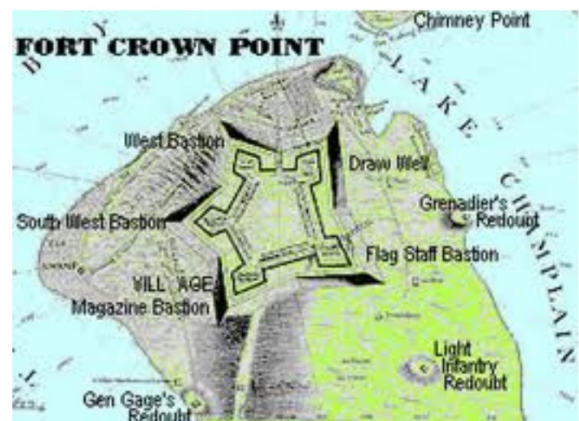
1. Second Continental Congress

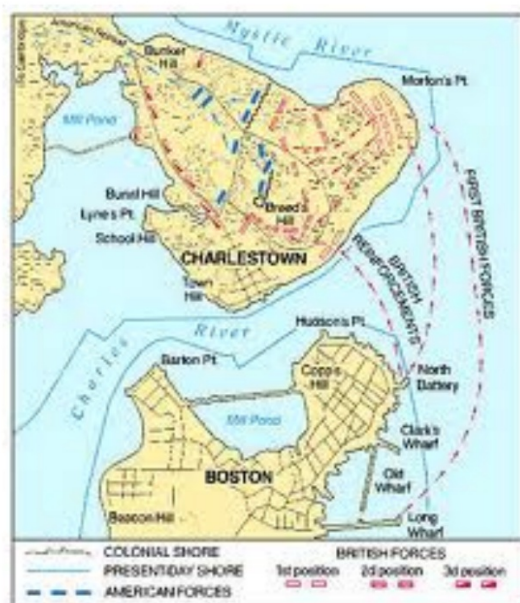
- met in May, 1775 with no real intention of independence, but a desire to continue fighting in the hope that Parliament would address problems
- group wrote another list of grievances, adopted measures to fund a military, and selected George Washington to lead the army



2. Early battles

- colonists maintained their loyalty while shooting at the king's men
- May, 1775 – Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold led a small force that captured the key British forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point (NY)
- June, 1775 – Battle of Bunker Hill (Boston) – British Redcoats were being destroyed by sharpshooters until the colonists ran out of gunpowder and had to retreat
- March, 1776 – British were forced to evacuate Boston
- King George hired German mercenaries called Hessians – they were paid in gold, but had no loyalty to Britain and often deserted in America





3. Attempted conquest of Canada

- colonists determined that invading Canada would add a 14th colony and deprive Britain of a base to strike against the colonies
- French Canadians supported the Americans b/c they were bitter about Britain's takeover of their land

4. Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*

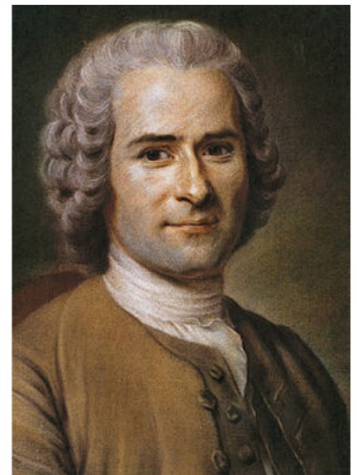
- written in 1776 – urged colonists to stop pretending loyalty and simply fight
- questioned how a smaller body (Britain) could control a larger one (America)
- also introduced his idea of republicanism – elected officials should have their power from the consent of the people
- ideas about rejecting monarchy and empire while creating an independent republic were not new, but were very accepted
- some patriots favored a republic ruled by a “natural aristocracy”



5. Jefferson's explanation of independence

- Thomas Jefferson was chosen to write the Declaration of Independence
- included a list of grievances against Britain and why the colonies had the right to revolt
- document also upheld the “natural rights” of humankind





The political thoughts of Enlightenment thinkers **Thomas Hobbes** (**social contract**), **John Locke** (**liberalism, natural rights of man**), and **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (**the will of the people**) had a tremendous impact on the ideas promoted by Thomas Paine in *Common Sense* and Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

6. Patriots and Loyalists

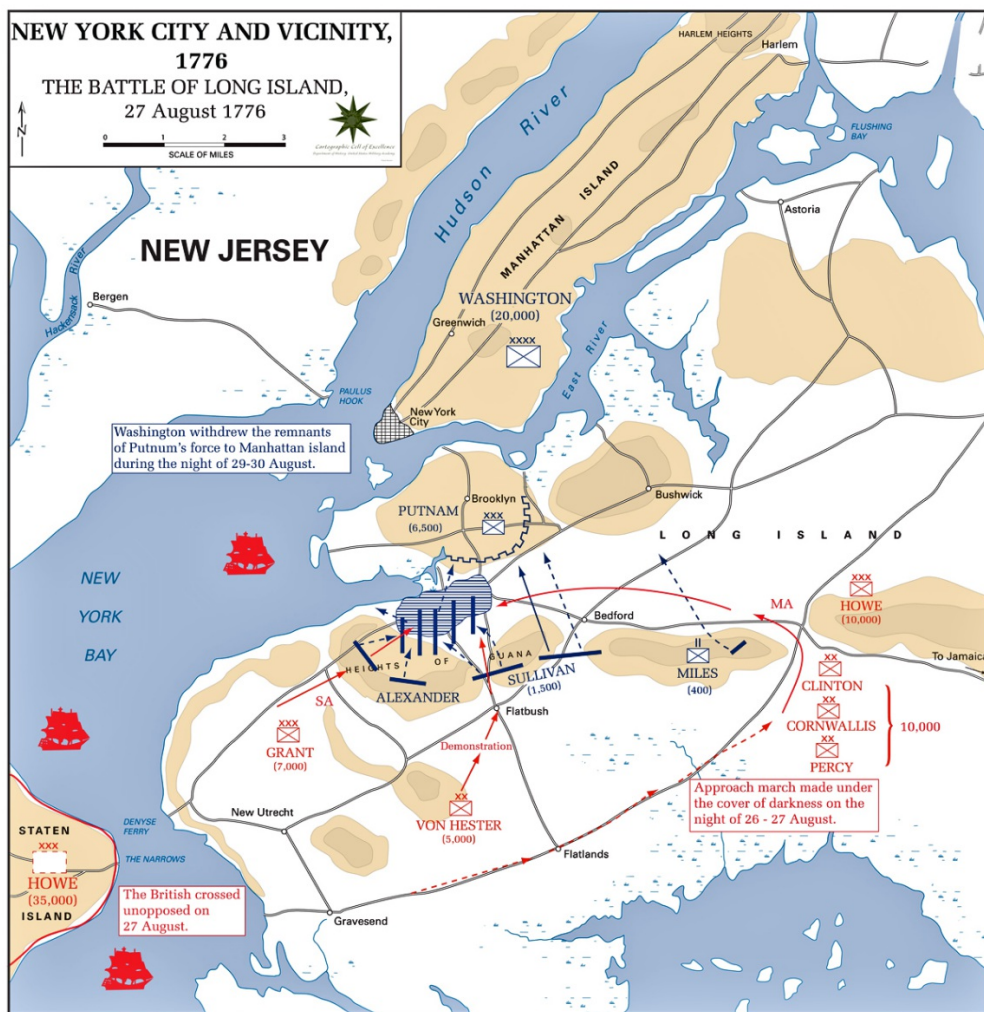
- Patriots (AKA Whigs) supported rebellion, were generally part of the younger generation, like Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry, and members of Presbyterian or Congregationalist churches
- Loyalists (AKA Tories) supported King George III, were generally conservative, and members of the Anglican church
- a third group of neutral participants either didn't care or worked with whomever could pay them the most
- after the Declaration of Independence was issued, Patriots and Loyalists were more sharply divided, with Patriots seizing Loyalist property to sell for the war effort



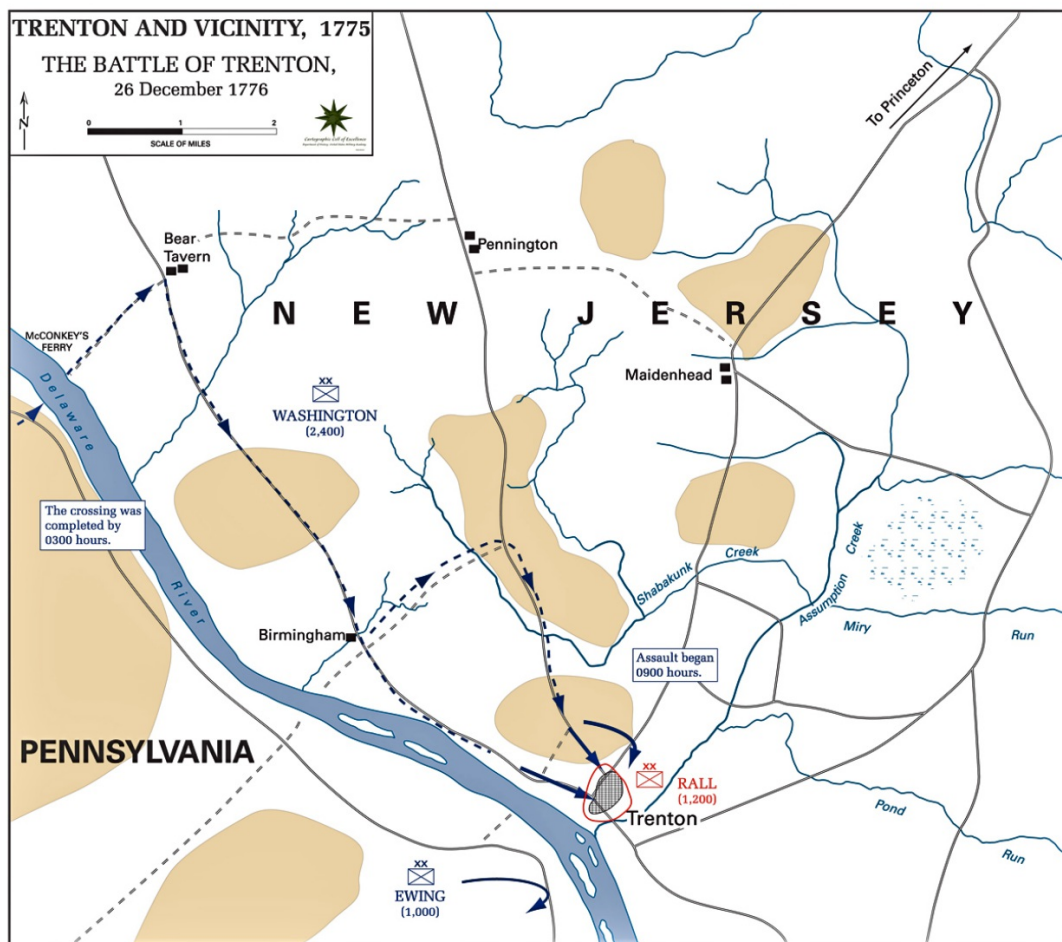
8.2 Notes

1. Problems for Washington

- after being forced to evacuate from Boston, the British used NYC as their headquarters
- July, 1776 – 35,000 British troops crushed 17,000 Patriots at the Battle of Long Island
 - Washington escaped to Manhattan, crossed the Hudson River into NJ, crossed Delaware River at Trenton, and captured 1,000 Hessians (12/26/76)









2. Problems for the British

- British officials planned to capture the Hudson River and separate New England
- Burgoyne would move south from Canada, Howe would move north from NYC, and St. Ledger would move east from Lake Ontario
- plan was stopped by the army of Benedict Arnold, which was retreating from Quebec
 - they slowed Burgoyne enough to make him set up camp for the winter – they were helped by the lack of speed of Burgoyne's army

2. Problems for the British

- rather than attacking north, Howe decided to attack Philadelphia
 - he wanted to force a battle with Washington, and thought he had enough time to help Burgoyne if needed
 - Howe's army was defeated at Brandywine Creek and Germantown
- Washington's troops spent the winter at Valley Forge, PA, and were whipped into shape by Prussian Baron von Steuben in the spring
- October 17, 1777 – Burgoyne's army was defeated at the Battle of Saratoga – one of the most decisive battles in British and American history – British offered colonists everything they wanted except independence





3. Problems with France

- French claimed to want revenge against the British, but didn't start helping the colonists until after the Battle of Saratoga
- King Louis XVI believed France needed to act b/c if Britain regained control, it may have tried to take over the French West Indies
- 1778 – French offered a treaty of alliance, in which it recognized colonial independence

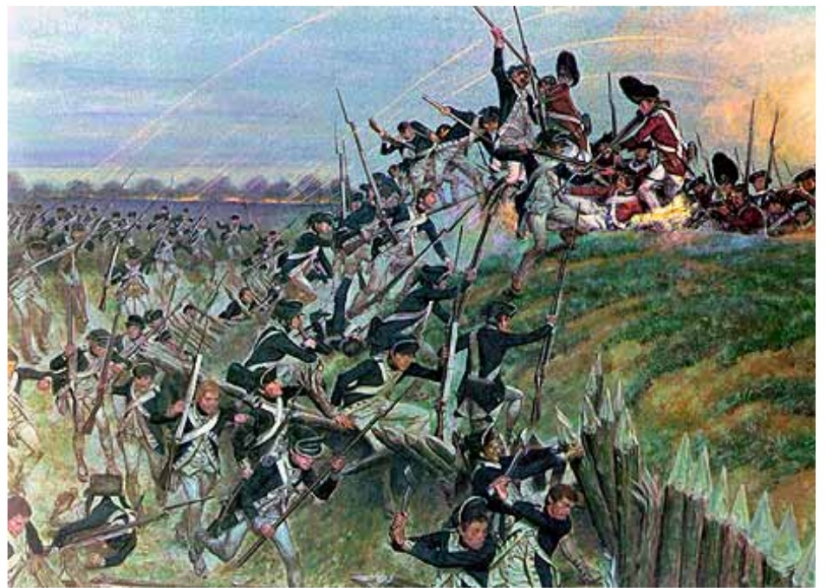
4. Revolution becomes a world war

- 1779 – Spain and Holland entered the war against Britain
- 1780 – Russia's Catherine the Great organized Europe's neutral countries against Britain
- Britain couldn't fight in the colonies and defend the homeland at the same time



5. Britain's last efforts

- British lured Benedict Arnold to turn traitor on the colonists, while organizing an effort to take the colonies from the south
- American gov't was virtually bankrupt, unable to pay their debts
- British General Cornwallis was defeated at the Battle of Yorktown when he was surrounded by Washington's army, as well as a French army and navy – some small fights continued in the south, but the colonists had finally won



6. Treaty of Paris of 1783

- Britain formally recognized the US – land boundaries of the MS River in the west, the Great Lakes in the north, and Spanish Florida in the south were established
- generosity from the British was offered in the hopes of breaking the US / French alliance
- treaty was approved b/c American-friendly Whigs controlled the British Parliament
- France cautiously approved the treaty

